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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/225,189	01/05/1999	RICHARD J. QIAN	SLA0095	2766

20575 7590 10/02/2002

MARGER JOHNSON & MCCOLLOM PC
1030 SW MORRISON STREET
PORTLAND, OR 97205

EXAMINER

HANNETT, JAMES M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2612

DATE MAILED: 10/02/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

HG

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/225,189

Applicant(s)

QIAN, RICHARD J.

Examiner

James M Hannett

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 January 1999 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings filed on 1/5/1999 are acceptable subject to correction of the informalities indicated on the attached "Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review," PTO-948. In order to avoid abandonment of this application, correction is required in reply to the Office action.

The correction will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

Claims 1, 2, 4-6,9,10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by USPN 5,914,748 Parulski et al.

As for Claim 1, Parulski et al teaches on Column 1, Lines 38-43 the use of having an electronic imaging system take multiple images, including an image of a subject plus background and an image of the background without a subject. Parulski et al teaches on Column 1, Lines 43-58 how the two images can be compared and the object in the foreground can be separated from the background. Parulski et al further discusses in Column 3, Lines 30-40 that the comparison of the two images to classify the background image are performed on a pixel-by-pixel basis.

Parulski et al teaches on Column 3, Lines 39-45 that an additional processing or refining step is necessary to create a suitable foreground mask image. Parulski et al depicts in Figure 1 a method of replacing an original background image with image data from a different background. Parulski

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et al teaches on Column 6, Lines 15-17 that border feathering can be utilized to better enhance border effects. Parulski et al further teaches on Column 2, Lines 37-44 that a new composite image is formed from the combination of the original foreground and new background image.

As for Claim 2, Parulski et al teaches on Column 3, Lines 65-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-25 that the additional processing step or refining step is performed separately for each R,G,B color layer. Parulski et al teaches that the additional processing step processes the R, G, and B difference images by separate RGB lookup tables. This is equivalent to processing in normalized RGB chromatic color space.

In regards to Claims 4-6, Parulski et al teaches on Column 5, Lines 1-20 that the background replacement technique can be applied to moving subjects as well as still subjects. Parulski et al further teaches that multiple background plus subject images or just a single background plus subject image can be taken.

As for Claim, ⁹ Parulski et al teaches on Column 5, Lines 1-20 that the background ^Λ replacement technique can be applied to moving subjects and that the camera can be driven to capture a motion sequence of images or video.

As for Claim 10, Parulski et al teaches on Column 3, Lines 20-22 that the new composite image is displayed on a monitor or printed using a printer. Therefore, the printed image constitutes an outputted still image.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,914,748

Parulski et al in view of USPN 5,382,980 Gehrman.

Parulski et al teaches the claimed invention as discussed above in Claim 1, Parulski et al teaches on Column 3, Lines 65-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-25 that the additional processing step or refining step is performed separately for each R,G,B color layer. Parulski et al teaches that the additional processing step processes the R, G, and B difference images by separate RGB lookup tables. Parulski et al does not teach that the refinement step or additional processing step can be performed in YCbCr color space. Gehrman teaches in the abstract a method for background replacement of an image that has a further improvement process having the background and foreground signals comprised of a red component (Cr), a blue component (Cb) and a luminance component (Y). Gehrman teaches that this method is advantageous because an improvement of the picture quality can be achieved while using a smaller number of components. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the refining step as taught by Parulski et al in the YCbCr color space as taught by Gehrman in order to achieve an improvement of the picture quality while using a smaller number of components

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,914,748

Parulski et al in view of USPN 5,825,909 Jang.

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Parulski et al teaches the claimed invention as discussed above in Claim 1, Parulski et al teaches on Column 3, Lines 43-46 that an additional refining step is used to better classify foreground pixels and background pixels. Parulski et al teaches that this process can be achieved by utilizing a noise reduction algorithm to reduce the noise in the difference image. Parulski et al does not teach that the additional processing step can use anisotropic diffusion to better classify the foreground and background pixels. Jang teaches on Column 6, Lines 47-66 that the first step for segmenting an image is the step of image smoothing. Jang further teaches on Column 7, Lines 40-47 that anisotropic diffusion filters may be used for the image-smoothing step. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Parulski et al to utilize the image segmentation process of Jang that includes a first step of image smoothing using an anisotropic diffusion filter for the refining step in order to better segment the foreground image from the background image.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,914,748 Parulski et al in view of USPN 5,710,602 Gardos et al.

Parulski et al teaches the claimed invention as discussed above in Claim 1, Parulski et al teaches on Column 3, Lines 43-46 that an additional refining step is used to better classify foreground pixels and background pixels. Parulski et al teaches that this process can be achieved by utilizing a noise reduction algorithm to reduce the noise in the difference image. Parulski et al does not teach that the additional processing step can use morphological filtering to better classify the foreground and background pixels. Gardos et al teaches on Column 8, Lines 33-37 that it is advantageous to use a morphological filter after an initial pixel-level mask is generated

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in order to decrease the false foreground detections which tend to occur along stationary edges. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform morphological filtering as taught by Gardos et al in the additional processing step of Parulski et al in order to decrease the false foreground detections which tend to occur along stationary edges.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. USPN 5,574,511 Yang et al describes a method for background replacement; USPN 6,137,919 Gonsalves et al describes a feathering technique for forming composite images; USPN 5,764,306 Steffano discloses a background replacement method for motion video; USPN 5,808,682 Okunoki et al; USPN 5,684,887 Lee et al; USPN 5,923,380 Yang et al discloses an image background replacement method. USPN 5,937,104 Henderson et al; USPN 5,812,787 Astle.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 703-305-7880. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-842-9314 for After Final communications.

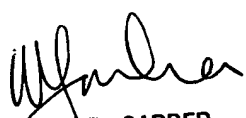
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to customer service whose telephone number is 703-308-6789.

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James Hannett
Examiner
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JMH
September 12, 2002


WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600